



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERINGTON & SON, Printers.

THE LIBERATOR

Selections.

THE NIAGARA CONFERENCE.

STATEMENT OF HORACE GREELY.

Mr. Greeley, in last week's Independent, gives the

following account of his recent negotiation:

"In the effort for peace, I was

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informed by telegraph from Halifax, that Messrs.

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own and neighboring States, and there were tele-

graphic whisps of overtures for 'reconstruction,'

and conditions were set forth as those on which the

Confederates would consent to reunion. (I cannot

say that any of these reports were authentic.) At

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that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself and another

desired to visit Washington, 'upon complete and

unqualified protection being given by the President

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restoration of the integrity and just authority of the

Union.

The President ultimately acquiesced in this view,

so far as to consent that the rebel agents should

visit Washington but directed that I should pro-

ceed to Niagara, and accompany them thence to the

capital. This service I most reluctantly under-

took, feeling deeply, and observing that almost any

one else might better have been sent on this er-

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Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote at once

to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, stating that, on the

understanding that they had the needed powers from

the authorities at Richmond, I was authorized and

ready to give them a safe conduct to Washington.

They responded that, though in the confidential employ-

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"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all mun-

icipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being

true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF

THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY,

HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-

CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant

that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war,

civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the power of

CONGRESS extends to interference with the institution of

slavery, in EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERFERED

WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-

stroyed, to the cessation of slavery, burdened with slavery,

to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a

war power; and when our country is actually in war, whether

it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress

has power to do as it pleases, and MUST CARRY IT OUT, ac-

cording to the LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

tions swept by the board, and MILITARY POWER TAKES THE

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial

array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-

cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAMS.

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THE LATE PETERSBURG REPULSE.

from nine until five o'clock this morning to bury
dead and relieve the wounded. Very few were fo

alive. Most of those living yesterday died last night. Many were brought in, and but few of those were expected to live.

About 100 yards in front of the fort blown up was covered with dead, mostly colored. I counted 100 dead colored men, but not 100 white men on the spot. The reason of the great disparity between the white and colored troops is owing to the fact that the fire from the rebel guns, on both flanks, was directed against the colored troops. The colored troops had charged across it; when the colored troops crossed the spot, they were actually mowed down with grape and canister, and when they retreated they were shot down by sharpshooters being used to disturb the rebel gunners.

The work of burying the dead was not completed until half past ten, when the truce ceased.

After the truce, the colored men were afterward the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill, Bushrod Johnson, and one and Sanders were on the field.

The rebels buried their dead on the rear of the line of the fort, and the colored men on the side of the fort. The colored men buried the dead. They claim to have 1200 prisoners, including the women. They state that their loss was about 800, but I do not credit it, as in charging to recover the works to the left, they lost 1000.

Gen. Bartlett and Col. Marshall are prisoners at Petersburg, unhurt.

SCENE AT THE CRATER. On arriving at the plowed fort, our troops found it a heterogeneous mass of mud, earth, guns and carriages, dead and wounded men, and the bodies of the rebels buried alive, at the depth perhaps of twenty feet—depth of the mine below the fort. Those on the

[illegible]

His Cabinet is the trouble, and unless he changes it, he cannot succeed. He cannot possibly have any hope to end the war with that Cabinet as now stands, with its "to whom it may concern" signs, its niggers, its apathy, and its shoddy corruption. The only man in the Cabinet who has any brains, Adams, John A. Dix, General McClellan and Francis Pickens, are all in the hands of the traitor General Dupont in the chief places, and he may once rally the country to his support."

In the same number of the *Herald*, the correspondent renders a very different verdict—as follows:

"In rear of the main column of attack, the col-
lision had been formed with a view to passing
the rebels in the rear, and to break the center
and making this a starting point for the continu-
ous of the charge. The first division held the centre,
the second and third on either flank, and now
the second advanced beyond the troops were in
columns, except the first, who were in line. The
splendid discipline could not but be observed, and
the early part of the contest no soldiers behaved in-
galantly. They charged upon the next and an in-
crease of the enemy's numbers gave them great
advantages, as is attested by two rebel bat-
tles which they captured and brought off with them.
The rebels, exasperated as we know them now to
be, were not to be deterred by the capture of the
devils, and reinforcements coming to their aid—
aided officers counted six brigades hurried from
camp beyond the town—the tide of battle turned,
and the rebels having repulsed their charge, charged
in turn, and then they ran, a terror-stricken, disor-
dered mass of fugitives, to the rear of the white tro-
ops, and the pursuit was continued for some time
the persuasion of tongue, sabre and pistol. How-
ever of discredit attaches to the troops them-
selves their officers are beyond reproach."

Another eye-witness of the desperate but fruit-
less struggle testifies as follows:—

On came the rebels in four lines of battle, and
negroes had hardly tumbled into our lines of trench
when the rebels were upon us. The rebels were
placed on the side of our trenches. Two high
grazes had jumped down on my shoulders, and

sampled me to the earth, and everybody's experience seemed to be the same as mine. A grand rush took place, and the rebels were driven back. The rebels' legs, black and white, all seemed to point in that direction. Under such circumstances a panic was avoidable. Our officers tried in vain to rally the men, and the rebels were driven back again. I saw the war the forth where the second trench intersected the first. There a few brave officers and men, and the rebel column at bay nearly an hour, but not a minute more. The rebels were driven back again, and surrounded, and the retreat to the fort was difficult. The colors of the 17th South Carolina slipped over the bank beside the writer, who, as I have said, was the first to fall.

At that moment the rifle of a dark son of Africa cracked, and the rebel officer was shot through the head, and fell headlong into the pits. Our white men then shouted, "Remember Fort Pillow," "Show 'em the colors," "Remember Fort Pillow," "Show 'em the colors." The very teeth of the rebels as they poured over the pits commenced spurring, and no deed of valor, not even at Thermopylae, surpassed what followed. "Remember Fort Pillow," "Show 'em the colors," "Remember Fort Pillow," "Show 'em the colors." Fight, boys, for de country dat ye lub!" and I pitched into the Johnnies with the bayonet, and clattering of cold steel was then heard on every side. The only result of the musket, when close to use was the bayonet.

Just previous to this scene of carnage, the Adjutant of the 31st Maine Volunteers jumped into the water, and swam to the shore, and picked up the boys. He fell mortally wounded, and was carried to the hospital. Capt. A. J. Hough, commanding N. H. Volunteers, leaped from the front, trying to rally the boys, and fell, mixed in with the other men, but was shot, and died in a moment. He was one of our bravest and best officers, always in front of regiment, and noted for gallantry in action.

The Adjutant of the 31st Maine, and Col. Woodbury of Massachusetts, and Col. Woodbury of Maine, and near each other previous to this, both severely wounded. Lieut. Cheney and Lieut. Green of the 31st Maine, fell wounded; also Capt. Hough, commanding the 31st Maine, and the same day Lieut. Drew, 8th N. H. Vols., was taken prisoner. Lieut. Sampson of the same regiment was taken prisoner.

PLANTATION RATIONS. By order of Gen. Barlow the weekly ration of each laborer on the plantation his department will hereafter be as follows:

Five pounds pork or bacon, or eight pounds of beef; five pounds fresh ground corn meal; two pounds fish, or bread; one pound beans or peas; nine ounces sugar; one gill vinegar; one gill molasses; one ounce adamantine or star candles; four ounces of some odorous fine salt; three pounds of potatoes or other choice vegetables.

Children under nine years of age will receive half rations, for which no change will be made, and the sick shall be furnished with coffee, tea, rice, or other suitable farinaceous diet.

Laborers must be invariably paid in United States currency, and the money counted out to the laborer in the presence of an officer, duly authorized by the Major Marshal of parish in which the parties reside. No laborer who is not a free man, or who has not been employed will not be permitted to charge them more than ten per cent. advance upon the net cost of articles.

Slaves; or the Black Laborers be made Freeman? Above his incidents, and never to be sacrificed to Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. Abolition and Inhibition. No Truce, no Peace, no Compromise with Treachery. Reverence for Human Beings the only Safeguard of Human Rights.

Ballston, Tuesday, " 23.

WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at East Medford, Mass., on Sunday next, Aug. 14, on the Present Crisis.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Upton, Sunday, Aug. 14, on the same subject.

3w SAM'L GREGORY, M. D., Secretary.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children.

references.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

ONSTON'S Crayon Portrait of Mr. Garrison is on
exhibition at the store of Williams & Everett, 234
Washington street, and elicits warm approval. It will be
photographed by Mr. Johnston, and published early in
September. Price \$1.50 per copy.

C. H. BRAINARD.

Subscriptions received by R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-
slavery office, 221 Washington street.

July 29.

FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.
 July 29. 2w

July 15. 3m 15 Leight Street, New York.

MR. AND MRS. D. MACK'S
Family Boarding-School for Young Ladies,
At ORCHARD HILL, BELMONT, Mass.
The School will commence the last Monday of Sep.

Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family
MAY HAVE
A GOOD ORGAN
At a very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165

ating a long-felt want, they have been received with the most intense pleasure by the musical profession and the public, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase as their merits become known. They are suitable for private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller churches, but that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. In addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of secular as well as sacred music.

By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention, its capacity for expression is made vastly greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments. The invention is especially valuable, because scarcely any practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hour or two.

It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting itself to the performance of a great variety of lively secular mu-

among those who have proffered written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that regard them as unequalled by any other instrument in their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell on, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George Root, &c.; the most distinguished organists in the country as Cutler of Trinity Church, N. Y., Morgan of Grace Church, Zundel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Braun, Wells,

AREHOOMS, { 274 Washington Street, Boston,
 { 7 Mercer Street, New York.
MASON & HAMLIN.
 b. 26 6m

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ceived by the artist as the moment of
or his theme. It was a moment on
of that future hung which was to bal-

dent, of course, occupies the central position, with his hand upon the table, the

"The *Biblical Recorder* publishes the following note from Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, N. C.:

"Last Spring, a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor in Baltimore, met, at the Nichols Hotel, in New York, the Rev. Dr. J. H. McPherson, a member of the same denomination, who had just returned from the South. He manifested the warmest sympathy for the Southern people in their struggle for independence, and declared that he only hope for freedom on that side was in the success of the South. He said that he had heard there had been a plot to assassinate army but he had thought better of it, and that he desired no higher honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army."

"A party visiting the White Mountains around Mount Washington on the 22d ult., encountered a severe snow storm, and were detained three hours' duration."